SAFFRON WALDEN
TOWN ASSESSMENT REPORT

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY	3
BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TOWN	3
EVIDENCE	4
LISTED BUILDINGS	10
SYNTHESIS	12
SUMMARY OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE OF THE TOWN	23
RESEARCH PRIORITIES	25
BIBLIOGRAPHY	26

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Documentary sources	27
APPENDIX 2: Listed buildings	29
APPENDIX 3: Urban components list	40

FIGURES

ENVIRONS	41
HISTORIC TOWN EXTENT	42
SMR	43
LISTED BUILDINGS	44
CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE	45
FIELD WORK	46
SAXON INTERPRETATION	47
EARLY MEDIEVAL INTERPRETATION	48
LATE MEDIEVAL INTERPRETATION	49
POST-MEDIEVAL INTERPRETATION	50
POST-MEDIEVAL INTERPRETATION – Town Centre	51
PLANNING CONSTRAINTS	52

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INTRODUCTION

This report is an archaeological and historical assessment of Saffron Walden and forms part of the Essex Historic Towns Survey. This is an extensive urban survey as defined by English Heritage (1992) of 32 historic settlements in Essex. This project, funded by English Heritage, forms part of a nationwide reassessment of the management of the urban archaeological resource. The project is being carried out by Essex County Council's Planning Department and takes as its basis a survey carried out by the County Council in the early 1980's. This was published as Historic Towns in Essex (Eddy and Petchey 1983) and adopted as Supplementary Planning Guidance by the County and District Councils.

This report has been compiled using a number of sources, including the Essex Sites and Monuments Record (ESMR), the List of Buildings of Architectural and Historical Interest, an RCHME Level 1 survey of the industrial archaeology, the records held by the County Planning Department's Historic Buildings Section, and various cartographic and documentary records (following an assessment of such records by Dr Chris Thornton of the Victoria County History, Essex). The preparation of this report has involved the addition of information to the ESMR database and the digitising of spatial data onto a Geographic Information System (GIS).

For the purposes of this study the Roman period is the time-span between 43-410, the Saxon period is 410-1066, the medieval period is 1066-1500, the post-medieval period is 1500-1900 and the modern period is 1900 to the present day. This corresponds to the period divisionsused by the ESMR.

LOCATION AND TOPOGRAPHY

Saffron Walden is sited in the north of Uttlesford district. It lies about 2km to the east of the River Cam at the point where the important Lea/Stort/Cam river route cuts a gap through the East Anglian Heights (a chalk ridge). The castle is located at the highest point, 68m OD, on the top of the chalk promontory known as Bury Hill. This promontory is flanked on either side by the streams known as The Kings Ditch and the Madgate Slade; these converge to the west of the town to form the Slade.

BRIEF HISTORY OF THE TOWN

There is evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity in and around the town, but nothing to suggest that it was urban in nature. There is then a gap in the evidence until the Middle to Late Saxon period when there was a small Saxon settlement in the south-west quadrant of the present town around Abbey Lane. A Saxon cemetery was excavated in 1876. The latest burials in it were thought to be Christian on the basis of their east-west orientation and lack of grave-goods, except for one woman in a Viking style pendant and necklace. The pottery found on this site dated from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries. In 1976 part of the settlement was excavated, including at least one cob building.

After the Norman Conquest Saffron Walden was granted to the de Mandevilles, becoming the centre of their Essex and Suffolk estates. They built a castle on the chalk peninsula between the two streams of the Slade (King's Ditch and Madgate Slade). The castle was built to dominate the area and its plan determined the subsequent street layout. The inner

bailey was oval in plan and contained the domestic and defensive buildings of the de Mandevilles, of which only the flint rubble keep survives. The outer bailey was also ovoid in plan, fully enclosing the inner bailey and the original town. The church was built and two streets, Church Street and Castle Street, laid out within the outer bailey. In 1141 the de Mandevilles acquired the right to move the market which had been held at Newport to Saffron Walden. At that date a Benedictine priory, which became an Abbey in 1190, was built on the site of the later Audley End House.

By the 13th century the town had passed from the de Mandevilles to the de Bohuns. In the early to mid 13th century a large town enclosure was laid out to the south and west of the outer bailey and the outer bailey ditch back-filled. The date of this work may correspond to the granting of a new charter in 1236. The town enclosure ditches, known as the Battle or Repell Ditches enclosed a total area of 20 hectares. Within this were laid out new streets, principally High Street and its back lane Gold Street, and a new market-place. Only the market area and the High Street were actually built-up by the end of the 14th century, the remainder being under agricultural use.

In the late medieval period Saffron Walden became the major English centre for the production of the saffron crocus which was used to produce dye (hence the town's name). It also played an important role in the East Anglian wool industry, with the keeping of sheep and manufacture of cloth. The magnificent parish church reflects the prosperity in the town in this period.

In the post-medieval period the economic emphasis of Saffron Walden changed, as the saffron crocus was replaced by other dye-stuffs and the woollen industry shifted elsewhere. The town became a major centre of the Essex malt industry in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. However, an 18th century map shows that Saffron Walden had still not expanded beyond its medieval limits. During the late 19th century the railway station to the south of the medieval town emerged as the centre of an important manufacturing area with the erection of goods sheds, maltings, a cement works, iron foundry and steam-driven corn mill.

EVIDENCE

DOCUMENTARY
Summary assessment of the documentary and cartographic evidence
by Chris Thornton (Victoria County History)

Saffron Walden is one of the best documented towns in Essex. It has very extensive series of all the main types of manorial records for the main manors in the parish, such as Walden, Chipping Walden, Brook Walden as well as Walden Abbey, between the late 13th and the 19th centuries. The material from Walden Abbey includes a medieval cartulary and there are also good collections of deeds in the ERO and a miscellaneous collection of deeds and grants in the BL. Among the more important post-medieval sources may be a detailed survey of 1603. The Borough archives begin in the 17th century and continue through to the late 20th century. Although not listed in Appendix 2, the ERO has a considerable amount of 18th to 20th century business records. A reasonable number of maps have survived for the town, though they are not very early. The layout of the town is probably first adequately described in three detailed maps available for the period 1750-8. There are many publications about the town for which see the *VCH Bibliography.* Among them: Rowntree, C.N., (1951) *Saffron Walden Then and Now;* White, M., (1991) *Saffron Walden's History.*

Assessment of the place-name and documentary evidence

Saffron Walden is first named in the Domesday Book as *Waldena,* which is the Old English for 'valley of the Britons or Serfs'. By 1328 it was referred to as Chipping Walden because of its market (Chipping). The name Saffron Walden is first mentioned in 1582, although there is a reference in 1545 to the town giving a pound of saffron to the wife of one of the Secretaries of State (Reaney, 1935).

The Domesday reference (Rumble, 1983) for Saffron Walden reads:-

Land of Geoffrey de Mandeville,
Hundred of Uttlesford
Geoffrey holds Walden in lordship, which Asgar held before 1066, for 19½ hides. Then and later 8 ploughs in lordship, now 10. Always 22 men's ploughs.
Then and later 66 villagers, now 46; then and later 17 smallholders, now 40; then and later 16 slaves, now 20.
Woodland, then and later 1000 pigs, now 800; meadow, 80 acres; always 1 mill.
Attached to this manor before 1066 were 13 Freemen, now 14, who hold 6½ hides. Then and later 8½ ploughs, now 8.
Then and later 10 smallholders, now 14.
Woodland, then and later 50 pigs, now 30; meadow, 20 acres; the third part of a mill. Then 6 cobs, 11 cattle, 200 sheep, 110 pigs, 40 goats, 4 beehives; now 9 cobs, 10 cattle, 243 sheep, 100 pigs, 20 goats, 30 beehives.
Value then and later £36; value now £50.
Of this manor, Odo holds 1 hide and 1 virgate and Reginald 1 hide less 12 acres. 2 ploughs.
13 smallholders.
Value 50s in the same assessment.

It was the second most valuable of de Mandeville's holdings in Essex, the most wealthy being Great Waltham.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL

Above ground remains

The above ground remains in Saffron Walden comprise of the Castle keep, albeit in a ruinous state, part of the town enclosure (the Repell Ditches), the parish church, the medieval street-pattern and an outstanding built environment dating from the late medieval period onwards.

Excavations

There have been 54 excavations, evaluations and watching-briefs in Saffron Walden. Ravetz and Spencer excavated a trench across the town enclosure ditch in 1959. The excavations and research undertaken in Saffron Walden between 1972 and 1980 have been published by Bassett (1982). This volume also incorporates the information gained from the antiquarian excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery in 1876 and the observations by Maynard in the late 19th and early 20th centuries as well as a re-interpretation of Ravetz and Spencer's excavation. The work since that date has not been published in any meaningful form, although some summaries have been published in *Essex Archaeology and Hisory* and there are some reports in the ESMR. This work needs collating and publication.

ESMR	SITE	ARCHIVE LOCATION	PUBLICATION
13399	19-21 High St (SW19)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Brooks, H., 1991, "Work of the ECC Arch. Sec." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 22, p.142-3
13824	Swan Meadow Car-park (SW22)	Finds: Montrose Rd. Archive: Bocking Place	Lavender, N., 1993 "Swan Meadow Car Park, Saffron Walden" ECC Int. Rep., ESMR
13945	Myddlyton House W/B	Archive: ESMR	Havis, R., 1994, "Work of the ECC Arch. Sec." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 25, p.232
13946	Rear of 53 High St (SW23)	Finds: None; Archive: ESMR	Havis, R. 1994, "Work of the ECC Arch. Sec." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 25, p.232
14905	11, Museum St.	Archive: ESMR	Germany, M. 1992 "11, Museum St., Saffron Walden W/B" ECC Int. Rep., ESMR
14906	Maltings Site, Gold Street	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.74
14907	47-9, Gold St.	Archive and finds: ESMR	Havis, R. 1982, "47-9, Gold St., Saffron Walden, W/B" ECC Int. Rep., ESMR
14908 -9	Museum Grounds, Time Capsule (SW7)	Finds: Montrose Rd	Andrews, D.D., 1986, "Saffron Walden, W/B and excavations in the museum grounds 1986 (SW7)" ECC Int. Rep., ESMR
14910	67 High St (SW14)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D., 1990 "Work of the ECC Arch. Sec." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 21, p.123
14911	Market Hill, former men's outfitters (SW15)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D., 1990, "Work of the ECC Arch. Sec. 1989" ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 21, p.123
14912	9, Museum St, adj. former schoolroom (SW16)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D. 1989" "Excavs. in Essex" ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 21, p.123
14913	Station Rd/Station St (SW17)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Brooks, H., 1990 "Station Rd/ Station St. W/B" ESMR note
14914	Fairycroft House (SW18)	Archive: County Hall; Finds: Montrose Rd	Brooks, H., 1991, "Excavs. at Fairycroft House, Saffron Walden 1990" ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 22, p.183
14915	Pig Market development, SW corner (SW5)	Finds: Montrose Rd	Andrews, D.D, 1985, "Excavs. in Essex" ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 16, p.133
14916	Adj. 1 Gibson Close (SW21)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Brooks, H., 1991, "Adj. to 1, Gibson Close, Saffron Walden, W/B", ESMR note
14917 -8	Adj. to 11 Park Lane (SW26)	Archive: Bocking Place	Garwood, A., 1994 "Land adj. to 11, Park Lane, Saffron Walden" ECC Int. Rep., ESMR
16331	15, Gibson Close	Finds: Montrose Rd. Archive: Bocking Place	Garwood, A. 1995 "15 Gibson Close, Saffron Walden" ECC Int. Rep., ESMR
16851 -2	Saxon Way/Gibson Gardens (SW13)	Finds: Montrose Rd	Bedwin, O., 1988, "SW13,. Site between Saxon Way and Gibson Gardens, Saffron Walden", ESMR note
16853	55 High St, rear of Comrades Club (SW2)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D. 1983, "Rear of 55, High St.", ESMR note
1932-3	Market Row/Hill St (SW4)	Finds: Montrose Rd	Andrews, D.D., 1985, "Excavs. in Essex" ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 16
1934	Cellar below mess building, Pig market	Finds: Montrose Rd	Andrews, D.D., unpublished
1934	Pig market borehole	Finds: Montrose Rd	Andrews, D.D., unpublished
1934	Pig Market (SW3)	Finds: Montrose Rd	Andrews, D.D, 1985 "Excavs. in Essex" ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 16
1935	Harris' Yard (abattoir), Museum St (SW6)	Finds: Montrose Rd	Andrews, D.D 1985 "Excavs. in Essex", ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 16
408,	Castle Hill House	Archive and	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and

6723-4, 7297		finds: Saffron Walden Museum	research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.107
409-10	Castle Meadows	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45
411-12	Castle site	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Eddy, M.R. & Buckley, D.G. 1979 "Work of the ECC Arch. Sec., 1978", ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 11, p.70-72
413-15	Barnard's Yard	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Petchey, M.R. 1975 "Excavs. at Barnard's Yard, Church St./High St., Saffron Walden" ESMR
416-7	Sewer shaft to SW of Castle	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Petchey, M.R. & Buckley, D.G., 1976, "Work of the ECC Arch. Sec. 1974-6" ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 8, p.165-6
418-27	Abbey Lane, Saffron Walden	Archive: County Hall; Finds: Montrose Rd	Petchey in Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.87-94
428-37	Elm Grove site	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R. 1972 "Interim report on the arch. excav. of 3 sites in Saffron Walden" ESMR
438-9	Cable Trench on Battle Ditch, Saxon Rd. to Abbey Lane	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Eddy, M.R., 1979 "Work of the ECC Arch. Sec." ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 11, p.37
440-3	Battle Ditches (1959)	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Ravetz, A. & Spencer, G. 1961 "Excavs. of the Battle Ditches, Saffron Walden" TEAS p.147 also Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45
444-7	Cinema Maltings	Archive & finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45
451-8	Battle Ditches Saxon Cemetery 1830, 1876-8	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.45-7; Smith, H.E. 1884 "An ancient cemetery at Saffron Walden" TEAS New Series 2, 281-7, 311-34
460-2	Junction of High St./Abbey Lane (rear of 53 High St.) 1978	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Eddy in Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.66-7
463	N. side of Elmson Close 1977	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Eddy, M.R. 1977 "Work of the ECC Arch. Sec." ." *Essex Archaeol. and Hist.* 9, 91-2
464-5	Market Place, cattle market (SW1)	Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D., 1983, "Saffron Walden, Market St., former Cattle market site" ECC Int. Rep., ESMR
472-7	Rose and Crown Hotel, Market Place	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.67-70
480	33-35, Castle St.	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.107
481	8-10, Market Hill	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.107
482	33-5 High St.	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.107
483	2, Abbey Lane	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.107
484	35, Church St.	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.107-8

485	103, Castle St.	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.108
513	Myddylton Place (S. side)	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.109
514	15-17, High St. (passage to Brewery Yard)	Archive and finds: Saffron Walden Museum	Bassett, S.R., 1982, "Saffron Walden: excavations and research 1972-80" Counc. Brit. Archaeol. Res. Rep. 45, p.109
7297	Museum lift shaft	Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D. & Flook, R. 1987, "Museum lift shaft, Saffron Walden" ESMR note
7298	The Old Rectory, Museum St (SW9)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Priddy, D.A., 1987 "W/B at the Old Rectory, Museum St.", ESMR note
7299	4 Museum St (SW10)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D. 1987, "W/B at 4, Museum St." ESMR note
7300	Saffron Walden Building Material Supply Co., Audley Rd (SW11)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D., 1987, "W/B Saffron Walden Building Supply Co." ESMR note
7302	Rear of 23-27 Gold St, Maltings (SW8)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D., 1987 "Saffron Walden, Rear of 23-7 Gold Street, Maltings Site, SW8" ESMR note
7303	35 King St (SW12)	Finds: none, Archive: ESMR	Andrews, D.D. 1987 "A report on an arch. W/B at 35 King St." ECC Int. Rep.
	65 Castle St (SW20)	Archive: Saffron Walden Museum ?	Havis, R. unpublished

Finds

Saxon finds by Sue Tyler (Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group)

A small amount of Early Saxon pottery and a sixth-century brooch (presumably in Saffron Walden Museum) hint at some early presence in the town. Middle to late Saxon settlement in the south-west part of the present day town area is attested by a cemetery (ESMR 418-9, 453, 458), excavated in 1876, which had virtually no grave goods except a Viking-style pendant and necklace; pottery recovered ranged in date from the 9th to the 13th centuries. The finds are in Saffron Walden Museum, and although not numerous are well worth further study.

Medieval pottery by Helen Walker (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group)

The medieval assemblage for Saffron Walden is different to that of central Essex, as there are several variants of Hedingham ware including 'late' fine ware and the 'fine' coarse ware (also found at Castle Hedingham), and a possible Suffolk ware is also present. The evidence suggests a north Essex 'pottery zone'.

A significant group of pottery was excavated in the area of *the cemetery* during the 19th century, with a few sherds also found at *Castle Meadow* during excavations in 1912 (Cunningham 1982, 80-3). Late Saxon pottery at these sites comprises mostly St Neots ware and forms include cooking pots and inturned bowl rims. Thetford ware is also present but is far less common and forms comprise sherds from cooking pots and storage jars. Cunningham has divided the local early medieval wares into several distinct types; these are either sand-tempered, shell-and-sand-tempered or have no discernible

tempering. Later 12th century thumbed and beaded rims are common, and the latest material from the cemetery comprises mid-12th to 13th century cooking pot rims. Other sites published by Cunningham also produced small amounts of mainly 12th to 13th century early medieval cooking pots; these are *Castle Meadows 1973*, *Rose and Crown 1972, and Cinema Maltings 1973*.

A smaller group of similar pottery was excavated nearby at *Abbey Lane* (Petchey 1982, 87-93), comprising grass-tempered sherds, St Neots ware and Thetford-type, but with a preponderance of St Neots ware, and 12th to 13th century sand-tempered sherds from cooking pots.

Excavations of the *Battle Ditches* (Ravetz and Spencer 1962*)* again produced a very similar pattern. Two groups of pottery pre-dating the earthwork produced St Neots ware with smaller amounts of Thetford-type ware, with early medieval wares comprising part of a tripod pitcher as well as cooking pot rims. This group has been dated to *c*. 1050-*c*.1150 but with two 13th century glazed sherds including an example of Hedingham ware.

Later pottery was excavated from a site at *Market Row* (Walker forthcoming SW 4), which produced a small but stratified assemblage. A few sherds of early medieval ware are present, including a chalk-tempered variant which does not seem to occur on the other sites. There is also some 13th century pottery but most appears to date to the first half of the 14th century. A variety of 14th century Hedingham ware fabrics were found including a 'fine' version of the coarse ware and a late version of the fine ware, which is harder and thinner-walled and is typically slip-painted under a glossy plain-glaze. Sandy orange wares are also present including a very small amount of Sgraffito ware and medieval Harlow ware. There is also a fine buff ware probably from Suffolk. The presence of 14th century Hedingham ware and ?Suffolk buff ware means that the assemblage is quite distinct from that of central Essex. Little 15th to 16th century pottery was found in spite of the fact that the town reached its peak in the late 15th century. Small amounts of medieval pottery have also been found at *Choppins site* (Walker forthcoming SW5), where finds include Hedingham fine ware, the 'fine' version of Hedingham coarse ware, and sherds of Mill Green-type ware.

A comparable group was found at *Elm Grove 1972-3* (Cunningham 1982, 85), where 13th to 14th century pottery was found including Hedingham ware. Most of the pottery consists of hard, pimply grey and orange wares which Cunningham describes as typical of the area. Forms comprise mainly cooking pots with late 13th to 14th century rims types (sub-forms H3 and E5A) and the bunghole from a cistern. There is also a possible Surrey white ware jug rim.

Post-medieval pottery by Helen Walker (Essex County Council Field Archaeology Group)

Much less post-medieval pottery has been found at Saffron Walden. A very small amount of late medieval to modern pottery was found at the *Pig Market site* (Walker forthcoming SW3) and a mixture of post-medieval sherds dating from the late 15th/16th century onwards was recovered from *Saffron Walden test pit* (Walker forthcoming SW13). A large early 18th century group was excavated from the *Market Row site (SW4)* including black-glazed wares, Metropolitan slipware and some unusual Staffordshire slipwares and other slipware sherds which do not belong to either industry and may be of more local origin. There are also sherds from English stoneware tavern mugs, tin-glazed earthenware plates and cups, perhaps from Lambeth and an example of early dipped white salt-glazed

stoneware. A Staffordshire slipware cup with slip-trailed decoration and applied brown slip dots was also found at the *Museum Grounds site* (Walker forthcoming SW7). Excavations at *Museum Street* (Walker forthcoming SW6) revealed small amounts of pottery dating to the 18th to turn of the 19th century, with a preponderance of flowerpots.

LISTED BUILDINGS

in consultation with Hilary Brightman and Dave Stenning (Listed Buildings)

The schedule of listed buildings provided in this report is derived from the List of Buildings of Special Architectural and Historical Interest. The List for Saffron Walden was compiled in 1990. It has been possible to supplement the information provided in the List through the knowledge and records of the County Historic Buildings and Design Section.

There are 324 Listed Buildings in the Saffron Walden Historic Town area. Of these, 5 are Grade I, 27 Grade II* and the remaining 292 are Grade II.

Table 2: Listed Buildings grouped by century of origin

CENTURY	NUMBER
12	1
13	1
14	4
15	28
16	71
17	29
18	40
19	142
20	3

The medieval sites are concentrated in the northern half of the town enclosure, along Bridge Street, Castle Street and Church Street. The 16th century buildings are also found in the northern part of the town and along the southern half of High Street and on Gold Street. The 17th, 18th and 19th century buildings are widely dispersed throughout the town area. Timber-framing predominated until the 18th century, at which point approximately half the houses were constructed of brick and by the 19th century brick was the predominate construction material. Many of the buildings have cellars cut into the underlying chalk, some of which are lined with flint, it has been suggested that these are medieval in date (Bassett, 1982).

Saffron Walden is a remarkable small town, the best surviving Market Town in Essex and a town of national importance. Its location in the north-west of the county influences the carpentry. Whilst the initial flavour has much to do with the 'standard' carpentry of north/central Essex, there are clearly other ingredients. A scatter of 'Wealden' type houses are found in the western half of the county, the only eastern examples are three in Maldon and a possible one in Colchester. It would appear that the Wealden concept spread up the London-Cambridge road from London and/or Kent and perhaps found a home where the local vernacular tradition was most receptive. Saffron Walden has the greatest number of examples (seven) and the 'seed' seems to have found fertile soil. Generally the Wealdens seem to be the work of local carpenters, but one of the Bridge End houses has a crown post of distinctive Kentish type. These are 'urban Wealdens' and they may have contained shops (not now discernible), but as usual they probably represent relatively humble dwellings. Another Kentish feature in the 'Wealdens' is the 'high-end' partition of muntin-panel type of which there is another good example at 1,

Market Street. These are rare in Essex, and in addition to the Saffron Walden examples there are two in Newport and one in Great Dunmow. Chevron bracing is a feature seemingly centred on central Suffolk but can be found as far south as Rochford (South Street House). It appears in its radical form in the Sun Inn Church Street as a display feature at the high end of the hall, as front wall chevrons in 9 Church Street and in late chevron form on the front of the Cross Keys Public House, High Street. There is further influence, less easy to pin down, but discernible, from Suffolk and from 'somewhere north of Essex', which is more evident still in the Great Chesterford and Littlebury architecture.

There are a number of buildings which merit special mention:-

- The Old Sun Inn is the best known building in Saffron Walden and unusually for a town it has an open hall with spere truss. It also has particularly fine pargetting panels of later date on the Church Street facade. The merchant's house at 17-21 King Street is another particularly elaborate hall house, with shops and has the exotic feature for Essex, of traceried spandrel infills of the central trusses of the open hall.
- The Moot Hall is long gone but there are surviving drawings of both its interior and exterior. It had a hammer-beam roof that is non-vernacular and the work of a high-status carpenter with wide knowledge and horizons.
- 19 High Street was probably also a shop, and is a fine example of the Essex plan-type. It has a conventional, but condensed, plan form, parallel to the street, but with one very long cross-wing, stretching well to the rear. The condensed plan form appears to have been popular in Saffron Walden, but is not particular to the town, as there are a broad sweep of these across central/north Essex (Stenning, 1996).
- The house at 18 Freshwell Street is baffling; in style it has 'foreign' traits, but where these come from and why they are in use is not fully understood.
- The garage in the High Street (13-15) has two remarkable re-used posts, from an aisled building, probably of late 14th century date. These have quatrefoil shafts somewhat akin, though later, than nearby Tiptofts at Wimbish. These shafts may have originated in Walden Abbey.
- The Priest's House in the churchyard, is the only three-storey example in Essex. Its height was determined by the lie of the land with the ground floor on the level of the ground at the back of the building and the first floor at the level of the ground at the front of the building.

There is a certain amount of flamboyant carving in Saffron Walden, by 'utilitarian Essex' standards and whilst this reflects merchant taste there is no evidence for the Suffolk/Essex border style, found in Coggeshall and Braintree, that appears to be associated with the wool-towns in particular.

Shops are one of Saffron Walden's most famous features and there are eight surviving, relatively widely scattered through the town, with a cluster on Bridge Street. The one at the Youth Hostel, Myddleton Place is the most elegant in Essex and is part of a complex internal plan, involving an arched bench recess (unique) and an upper floor 'wool hall' to the rear. It appears therefore that they were not neccesarily all sited in or around the market-place as other commentators have suggested, but where strung out along the principal roads of the town.

As is usually the case, it is the storied cross-wings that survive. In Saffron Walden, as elsewhere, the open hall parts have usually been replaced by later, storied blocks.

However, the long-wall-jetty houses being of a more adaptable plan enjoy a reasonable survival rate in the town.

The later buildings are also important, including Eden Nesfield's splendid and influential Gibson's Bank; the fine Queen Anne Post Office building; the late Georgian 'Gibson' house in the High Street; the two stages of the Town Hall (Georgian and Victorian) and much else.

Saffron Walden is a town, possibly the only one in Essex, which seems to demand an in-depth study of its buildings, and from which one could learn an extraordinary amount about late medieval England. Braintree/Bocking would be the only serious rivals but these would not throw quite the same light on locational and plan-form aspects. In Saffron Walden it is all the layers of architectural history, one on top of the other, that make it special and it is this that is its most valuable feature.

SYNTHESIS

PRE-URBAN SYNTHESIS

Prehistoric

Excavations in the town have produced flints of Neolithic and Bronze Age date and at the Elm Grove site (ESMR 428-37) to the south of the town there was a small Iron Age settlement. 400m to the south of this site, outside the town itself is a possible Neolithic causewayed enclosure and pit complex.

Roman

There is some suggestion that there may have been a small Roman fort on the site of the later Anglo-Saxon cemetery (Bassett, 1982). Some of the inhumation burials excavated in 1876 in that cemetery are probably Romano-British, the finds suggesting a date of the 3rd to 4th century. The distribution of stray finds in and around the town suggests that the settlement associated with the burials was sited to the west of the later medieval nucleus of Saffron Walden.

Saxon

The earliest evidence for Saxons in the Walden area is possibly the place-name itself. The Old English *weala-denu* means 'valley of the Britons or serfs', suggesting that the Romano-British settlement lasted long enough into the post-Roman period to influence the new inhabitants' nomenclature. The Saxon settlement and cemetery were sited in the south-west quadrant of the medieval town, in the valley of the Slade, in approximately the same area as the Roman settlement. By the time of the Domesday Book Walden had a large and prosperous population (in 1066 this numbered 122 households), though it is not known how many of these were actually dwelling within the town area.

The Saxon components are:-

The settlement (TL 5349 3827)
The earliest Saxon settlement evidence is 'a number of pits or circular hollows' (Smith 1884, 317) one of which might be a sunken featured building, located underneath the later Saxon cemetery. Some 5th to 7th century sherds were found in conjunction with these features. Amongst the material recovered from the 1876 excavations are some mid-Saxon pottery sherds, later Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery and other domestic debris including large quantities of wattle-impressed daub, animal bone, iron slag and possible glass-working debris. Trial-trenches approximately 140m to the north-west of the cemetery uncovered a Saxo-Norman boundary (late 9th to early 12th century), perhaps that of a toft. This was originally marked by a ditch and then by a series of fences, all set at right-angles to Abbey Lane. Associated with the ditch was a quantity of cob, presumably derived from a cob building. Saxo-Norman pottery was also found sealed under the bank of the 13th century Town Enclosure, 120m to the south-west of the cemetery. No Saxon or Saxo-Norman features or finds have been observed to date during watching-briefs or trial-trenching to the east of the cemetery. At present the Saxon and Saxo-Norman settlement is thought to extend at least over an area of over 160m x 140m, which was subsequently cut in half by the construction of the 13th century town enclosure ditch.

The cemetery (TL 5358 3826)
The cemetery (ESMR 451-8) was first disturbed by workmen in 1830 when some 50 to 60 bodies were uncovered. It was re-excavated in 1876 by Gibson (Smith, 1884) when a further 150 or so burials were uncovered. Of these 50 might be Romano-British (see above), but the remainder appear to be Saxon or Saxo-Norman. The majority were orientated east-west with few or no grave goods, indicating that they were Christian and should be dated to the 7th century or later. One of the bodies, that of a woman, was wearing a fine Viking-style necklace and pendant dating to the 9th or 10th century.

The church
If, as seems probable, the majority of the burials are indeed Christian there must have been a church in the immediate vicinity. Bassett (1982) suggests that the church and cemetery probably continued in use until the construction of the first church on Bury Hill after the Conquest.

URBAN SYNTHESIS

Medieval synthesis and components

Walden was granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville following the Conquest, and at this time the focus of settlement was on the original Saxon site of *Waldena.* It is not clear when the focus of settlement, particularly that of the manorial centre was shifted to the promontory of Bury Hill to the north-east of *Waldena.* It is possible that the de Mandevilles originally concentrated their attention on the building of the castle at Pleshey and their richest holding in Essex at Great Waltham. Certainly the earliest reference to the castle dates to 1141 when the Empress Maud granted Geoffrey de Mandeville II permission to move the market which had previously been held in Newport into his castle at Walden and to divert the main road to the new market. Excavations in the area of the castle have not revealed any settlement pre-dating the 12th century on Bury Hill. Geoffrey de Mandeville II built a castle keep, inner and outer bailey, the latter also enclosing the town, the market and

maybe the parish church. Walden became at this point the principal de Mandeville holding. He also founded the Benedictine priory of St James at some time between 1139 and 1143, which was upgraded to the status of an abbey by Richard I in 1190. Walden Priory/Abbey and its accompanying village of *Brookwalden* and the Hospital of St Mark were located approximately a kilometre to the west of the urban area.

By the 13th century the town had been passed by marriage from the de Mandevilles to the de Bohuns. In the 1230's Humphrey de Bohun laid out a large town enclosure to the south and west of the outer bailey and in 1236 he granted a new charter to the burgesses of Walden. The town enclosure ditch (also known as the *magnum fossatum*, the Great Ditch, Battle Ditches or the Repell Ditches) enclosed a total area of 20 hectares. Within this were laid out new streets on a grid-pattern and a new market-place, however only the market area and the High Street were actually built up in the 14th century, the remainder being under agricultural use. The parish church of St Mary was also built in the 13th century within the outer bailey area, on the site of the 12th century market-place.

In the late medieval period Saffron Walden became the major English centre for the production of the saffron crocus (hence the town's name) which was used as a dye, a culinary ingredient and as a medicine. Saffron was a very expensive commodity and Saffron Walden produced the best, it hence played a very major role in bringing hard currency into the town. The town also played an important role in the East Anglian wool industry, with the keeping of sheep and manufacture of cloth. The magnificent parish church reflects the prosperity in the town during this period.

The medieval urban components are:

The Castle

The castle comprised of three distinct units:- The keep which was located within an ovoid inner bailey, which was in turn enclosed by an oval outer bailey. The outer bailey also enclosed the medieval church and the early medieval town.

The keep (TL 5391 3871)

The keep consists of a massive square tower of at least three storeys, with clasping butresses. It is of flint rubble and mortar construction, there is no evidence for there ever having been ashlar quoins or facing. There was a rectangular forebuilding on the north end of the west side of the keep, approached by a staircase. It was under construction or possibly even completed by 1141 and was certainly substantially complete by 1143. In 1157 the castle was ordered to be slighted following de Mandeville's arraignment for treason; some evidence for at least partial demolition was found during the Castle Meadows excavations. It is possible that permission was granted to William de Mandeville to refortify Walden castle at the same time as the refortifying of his castle at Pleshey in 1167. However, the next direct reference to structural work at Walden dates to 1347 when de Bohun was granted permission to crenellate the *manerium.*

The inner bailey (TL 5384 3868)

The keep was enclosed by the inner bailey, which was ovoid in plan with an internal area of *c.*1.25 ha. The bailey earthwork is mirrored by the line of Museum Street to the west, and Castle Street and Church Street to the north and south. Castle Hill road (which is 19th century) lies on the approximate eastern edge. Maynard observed the inner bailey ditch in sewer trenches in Castle Street and Museum Street in 1911-13 and Petchey located the possible innermost lip of the ditch running parallel to Church Street in 1975 (Bassett, 1982). Within the inner bailey there is documentary evidence for an internal chalk rampart

division (perhaps with a ditch) which ran on a north-east south-west alignment from the south-west corner of the keep to a southern gatehouse. The manorial court rolls post-dating 1381 mention a masonry hall within the inner bailey to the west of the keep, which was rented out on short leases to the men of the town. The manorial rolls also make it clear that there were other structures within the inner bailey area.

The outer bailey (TL 5363 3857)
The outer bailey enclosed both the inner bailey and the rest of the Bury Hill promontory. It was an elongated oval in plan, with long sides to the north and south. Limited excavation in 1972 in the grounds of Castle Hill House located the eastern limit of the outer bailey ditch circuit. It was 8m wide and appeared to be unfinished (Bassett, 1982). A linear feature, interpreted as a sunken road ran parallel to the eastern side of the ditch. Maynard observed a ditch of similar dimensions to the south of Castle Hill House at Common Hill and again in two places in the Market Place. A section was excavated across it on the Barnard's Yard site to the east of the High Street. The western limits of the circuit have not been fixed, but it is thought that the curved lines of Freshwell Street and Myddleton Place mirror its plan and that it probably lies in the area between the two. The northern edge is marked by an escarpment which runs along the back of the properties which face on to the north side of Castle Street.

The town

The 12th - early 13th century built-up area (TL 5367 3853)
The first medieval town was located within the outer bailey. The church was built and two streets, Church Street and Castle Street laid out. In 1141 the de Mandevilles acquired the right to move the market which had been held at Newport to Saffron Walden. The Empress Maud also granted the right to move the main roads from their original position on either side of the River Cam to Walden. The new road created formed the High Street which crossed the western end of the outer bailey.

The property frontages which face on to the presumed 1141 market area, that is those on the north side of Castle Street, the northern arm of Myddleton Place and the south side of Church Street, are all 30 ft (9.14m) in width or multiples of that figure, suggesting a considerable degree of planning of the layout of the tenements.

The 1141 market (TL 5374 3860)
Permission was granted by the Empress Maud to de Mandeville in 1141 to move the market from Newport 'into his castle at Walden'. The 1141 market-place was located at the western end of the outer bailey, probably straddling the High Street. The line of Myddleton Place appears to mark its western limits, the northern and southern sides being delimited by Castle Street and Church Street respectively, the eastern end is uncertain and depends on whether the 13th century church had a 12th century predecessor on the site or not. The alleyway which joins Myddleton Place and the track which leads from the High Street to the west end of the church would have formed the central axis of the market-place. The market probably remained on this site until the development of the current market-place within the town enclosure in the early 13th century.

St Mary's Church (TL 5372 3862)
The earliest reference to a church at Walden is in the foundation charter for Walden Abbey (1139-1143), where the Abbey had assigned to it the 'parish church of the Blessed Mary of Walden'. It is not clear however whether this church was the original Saxon

church to the south-west of the new town or a predecessor to the later 13th century church in the outer bailey. Grave-digging within St Mary's Church has revealed foundations indicating that there was an earlier (and rather smaller church) on the site (Bassett, 1982). There is a fragment of a stone cross shaft of no later than 12th century date built into the late 13th century church wall. This may have been a market cross.

The current St Mary's Church is centrally placed within the outer bailey. It is built of flint rubble with dressings of limestone and clunch. The earliest work in the church is late 13th century in date, it consists of the chancel-arcades, the arches opening into the chapels from the aisles and a crypt or vaulted chamber partially under the south aisle. The position of the crypt suggests that the aisles were originally narrower. There are further architectural indications, based on the internal proportions of the building, to suggest that the 13th century church was cruciform in plan with a possible central tower (RCHME, 1916).

The church was largely rebuilt between 1450 and 1525. A contract of 1485 connects the work with Simon Clerk, master mason at Eton and Kings College Chapel, Cambridge, and John Wastell who succeeded Clerk and was one of the finest master masons of his time. It is largely rectangular in plan with a west tower and porches on the north and south sides.

The town enclosure

The town enclosure ditch (variously known as the *magnum fossatum*, the Great Ditch, Battle Ditches or the Repell Ditch) appears to have been dug in the 1230's under the direction of Humphrey de Bohun. The southern and eastern sides of the outer bailey were levelled at the same time (some dismantling may have already taken place during the slighting of the castle in 1157-8). The town enclosure was roughly square in plan, the south side 540m long, the east side 570m long, the north side (which appears to have re-used the outer bailey ditch) 540m long and the west side 450m long. The south-west corner still survives as a right-angled ditch and bank, at which point it would have cut through the original settlement of *Waldena*. The southern side of the town enclosure ran from the corner of Gibson Close to Fairycroft Road, where it turned to run northwards. There was a break in the enclosure ditch to allow the High Street to cross. Trenches were excavated across the southern side at the Cinema-Maltings site (ESMR 444-7) and the Gold Street maltings site (ESMR 428-37). Maynard observed the ditch during sewerage works on Fairycroft Road and a section was excavated across it to the rear of the Rose and Crown Hotel (ESMR 472-7). As it was not observed during the Castle Meadows excavations (ESMR 409-10) it must have stopped at or just short of the inner bailey ditch. The properties' boundaries indicate its continuation to the north of the castle, where it appears to have linked into the pre-existing outer bailey ditch which formed the rear boundary to the property boundaries which faced on to Castle Street. The western side of the enclosure ran from the surviving corner at Gibson Close northwards across Abbey Lane and Swan Meadows (were it was located by evaluation (ESMR 13284)). The rear boundaries of the properties which face on to the northern side of Freshwell Street appear to mirror its original course until it meets the northern end of the High Street and the outer bailey ditch again.

The street-pattern

The 13th century street-pattern consisted of an amalgamation of existing roads and new roads laid out on a 12 perch grid-system. From west to east these were the High Street, Gold Street/the original line of Cross Street/Church Path and Market Street. From south

to north there was Abbey Lane/George Street/Hill Street, Church Street and Castle Street. A new rectangular market-place was laid out in the area between Cross Street, Hill Street and Market Street.

The 13th- early 16th built-up area (TL 5375 3851)
The area within the early 13th century town enclosure was laid out in a rectilinear grid-pattern as a planned development, which however incorporated pre-existing landscape features, both man-made and topographical (Bassett, 1982). The location of the castle on the top of Bury Hill and Castle Street and Church Street which ran parallel to both the outer bailey boundary and the contours were already fixed. The High Street which ran at right-angles to this was also in its current position, and the road which ran from the abbey was also in position (on the line of Abbey Lane and George Street/Hill Street). The pre-existence of all these features which lie either parallel or at right-angles to each other would have influenced the decision to impose a rectilinear system on the new town. The land to either side of the High Street, south of its junction with Church Street, divides into square parcels of land (*insulae*) measuring 12 perches by 12 perches (*c.*60m by 60m).

Within the 12 perch blocks there appears to have been no attempt to impose a wholesale system of burgage plots, in contrast to the regularity of the 12th century tenements blocks on Bury Hill. Instead it appears that within some of the *insulae* there is a regularity of plot layout that suggests that each was developed as an individual block.

Saffron Walden has a remarkably fine collection of buildings dating to the later medieval period; in addition to the 12th century castle and 13th century church, there are still surviving four 14th century and 28 15th century buildings. These are all of timber-frame construction. Recent excavations to the rear of 33-5 High Street have revealed walls of flint rubble with daub facings, provisionally interpreted as basal walls for a timber-framed superstructure. However, many of these have cellars cut into the chalk and lined with flint that maybe medieval in date. Watching-briefs, largely by Maynard at the beginning of the 20th century, have established the presence of numerous masonry foundations within the town area (Bassett, 1982), that do not belong to the castle. These probably represent either the top of flint-lined cellars or masonry plinths for timber-framed houses. The manorial court rolls of 1381 refer to the lord of the castle having a timber-framed house for himself and some of his men outside the castle walls, but presumably within the town. The court rolls also give some indication of the distribution of activities within the town, in that by the end of the 14th century the dye works were concentrated in and around the castle bailey, with the vats placed in the bailey ditch itself. The stream that ran along the south of the market-place (later culverted) probably also played a role in manufacturing.

The 13th - early 16th century market-place (TL 5382 3848)
The market-place was moved from its original site in the outer bailey to a new site to the south of the castle in the heart of the new town. A square area (24 perches by 24 perches) was laid out, Hill Street formed the southern edge, Market Street the eastern edge and Cross Street the western edge. The market area was gradually encroached on and infilled. In the southern half the stalls became permanent shops, separated by narrow lanes. Their names are indicative of the wares sold (Cromarty, 1967) - in 1400 there were drapers, tanners, fishmongers, cordwainers (cobblers), clothiers, butchers, poultry sellers and chapmans/mercerers (general goods). The corn market was held in the central open area of the market-place. King Street became the new southern limit to the remaining open market-place. Cross Street was shifted eastwards as its original line was encroached upon and the Market Hill area was infilled.

Five small trenches excavated on the Market Row/Hill Street site (ESMR 1932-3) to the south of the 13th century market-place discovered a series of stone surfaces probably belonging to the market-place. In the 14th century the southern part of the market-place was built over; two building units were identified marked by timber slots and low clay banks, presumably to support sill-beams. In the 15th or 16th century a framed and jettied house was constructed to the east of the excavations.

Tollhouse (TL 5387 3853)
The tollhouse or market hall stood in the approximate centre of the market-place (Cromarty, 1967). The market-hall illustrated in the 1790 sketch of the market-place is raised on a plinth, with open sides and a tiled roof.

Guild-hall (TL 5384 3850)
By 1389 there were three religious guilds in Walden, and by 1400 this had increased to four, the most important and best organised of which being the Guild of the Holy Trinity (Cromarty, 1967). The Guildhall of one of these guilds stood on the site of the later Corn Exchange.

The Moot Hall (TL 5381 3850)
The Moot Hall is located at the junction of King Street and the Market Place, in the north-west infilled market-place block. It had frontages on to both King Street and the Market Place, and was literally wrapped around the guild-hall which occupied the corner position. It dated to the very beginning of the 16th century, that is the end of the medieval period and the beginning of the post-medieval period. It had a non-vernacular hammer-beam roof and is the work of a high-status carpenter with a wide knowledge of those carpentry styles that were high fashion in England as a whole rather than exclusively Essex in nature.

Public building (TL 5357 3859)
To the rear of the Youth Hostel, Myddleton Place is a large upper floor room, interpreted as a 'wool hall' or similiar type of public building. It dates to the very end of the medieval period or the beginning of the post-medieval period.

Mill (TL 5387 3854)
The manorial mill stood in the 13th century market-place. It was a malt-mill and was horse-powered.

Almshouses
The Almshouses in Park Lane were founded as a communal institution in 1400 for 13 inmates and supported by the Guild of our Lady of Pity. Further buildings were added at a later date, but the entire complex was demolished in the 19th century.

Cucking-stool pond (TL 5376 3815)
The cucking-stool or ducking-stool pond was sited at the southern end of the High Street, just outside the town enclosure ditch.

Post-medieval and modern synthesis and components

The Industrial Archaeology components compiled by Shane Gould, Essex County Council Archaeological Advisory Group

In the post-medieval period the Saffron Walden economy changed, as the saffron crocus was replaced by other medicines and dye-stuffs and no longer featured in medicine. The woollen industry shifted elsewhere and the castle itself was deserted. The town's economic function was concentrated on its role as an agricultural market town and in the late 18th and early 19th centuries it also became a major centre of the Essex malt industry. Eyre's 1758 map of Saffron Walden shows that by that date it had not yet grown to fill the medieval town enclosure. It was not until the late nineteenth century that any significant development took place outside the town enclosure, when the railway station became the focus of an important manufacturing area.

With the opening of the Stort Navigation in 1769, Saffron Walden emerged as a major centre of the Essex malt industry. In 1848 there were 20 kilns in the town (Booker 1974, 173) mostly concentrated around the old historic core of High Street, Bridge Street and Gold Street. With the arrival of the railway in 1865 further examples were erected beside the station. The two-storey buildings were mostly of brick or timber framed and located near inns or breweries; they lack the scale and mechanical sophistication that typified the mid-nineteenth century industry.

Saffron Walden also had the usual collection of industrial buildings necessary to service the requirements of a growing urban population; these included three windmills, a gas works, and Union Workhouse; the latter is a particularly fine example with a central octagonal tower and four three storey wings. During the late nineteenth century the railway station emerged as an important manufacturing area with the erection of goods sheds, maltings, a cement works, iron foundry and steam-driven corn mill; the finished goods being distributed within the town and its immediate environs.

The post-medieval and modern urban components are:-

The built-up area (TL 5375 3851)
Post-medieval Saffron Walden appears to have grown quite slowly. In the 16th to 18th centuries its growth appears to have taken the form of infilling and the sub-division of plots within the medieval core rather than expansion outwards. The distribution of 16th century Listed Buildings shows that the southern end of the High Street and Gold Street may have been first built over in that period. The 17th and 18th century buildings are widely distributed throughout the town, but it was not until the 19th century that the town expanded beyond its medieval enclosure. Following the building of the railway in 1865, the area around the station to the south of the medieval town became a focus of manufacturing activity. However it was only in the late 20th century that the south-western and south-eastern corners of the town enclosure were built on.

Within the medieval core post-medieval development took the form of the refurbishment or replacement of individual buildings, the sub-division of plots and the infilling of remaining open spaces. The excavations at Market Row/Hill Street (ESMR 1933) showed that the River Slade had been culverted in the town centre by *c.*1700, its valley levelled-up and buildings began to be built over it.

The market-place (TL 5387 3852)
The market-place had largely taken its present form by the beginning of the post-medieval period. The names of the alleyways on the infilled area record the activities that took place there - Market Row, Butchers Row, Butter Market, Pig Street, Mercers Row. The

livestock markets were moved to the rear of the properties that fronted the market-place in the 19th century.

The Castle (TL 5391 3871)
The castle had fallen into disrepair by the beginning of the post-medieval period and by 1594 it was described as ruinous. The excavation and documentary evidence suggests that robbing of the keep for rubble and the demolition of the upper storeys began in the 16th century. In the 18th century a barn was built inside the shell of the keep. In 1796 a small turret was added to the fore-building so as to support a flag-staff and some repair work also took place. The barn was removed in 1881 and the interior excavated.

The Parish Church (TL 5372 3862)
The church was restored in 1792-3 and the spire was added in 1831. Further restoration took place at the end of the 19th and the beginning of the 20th century.

The Congregational Church (TL 5359 3834)
A Meeting House was erected in 1694 in Abbey Lane. This was demolished in 1811 and construction began of the current church. In 1861 the school-room and class-rooms were added.

The Baptist Church (TL 5382 3817)
The Baptist Meeting House was erected in 1774 in Audley Road. The Manse in Audley Road was built in 1813 and the church moved beside it in 1879.

The Friends Meeting House (TL 5374 3826)
The Friends Meeting House was established in 1676 and enlarged in 1798.

Almshouses (TL 5353 3834)
The building dating to 1400 was demolished in 1831 and the almshouse moved to an adjoining meadow in Abbey Lane.

The Moot Hall (TL 5383 3851)
In Tudor times the medieval toll-house in the centre of the market-place became the Moot Hall, and it was also a regular meeting-place of the Guild of the Holy Trinity (Cromarty, 1967).

The cock-pit
The cock-pit was sited in the north-east corner of the market-place.

The Common and Maze (TL 5413 3857)
The turf maze on the east side of the Common is the largest surviving example of its kind in England. Although a medieval origin has been suggested for it, the earliest reference to it is dates to 1699 when the Guild of the Holy Trinity 'paid for the cutting of the maze at the end of the common'. It is not clear whether this was the original construction of the maze or subsequent refurbishment. An aerial photograph taken in 1996 (ESMR 17090, CP/96/67/14) shows what is possibly a second maze located in the centre of the Common.

The pound (TL 5399 3864)
The cattle pound was sited at the top of the Common, and was probably 19th century in date.

Bridge End Gardens (TL 5360 3877)
The Bridge End Gardens consist of formal gardens in a larger parkland setting, dating to the late 18th to mid-19th century. Features include a Dutch garden, rose garden, kitchen garden, lawn and maze. There was once a painted gazebo, now dismantled and stored in Saffron Walden Museum.

Eight Bells Public House Malting
The Eight Bells Public House Malting (TL 5356 3868) is a timber framed 18th century malthouse with some surviving original louvered windows. This eastward extension to the public house is now used as the dining area.

Myddleton Place Malthouse
The Myddleton Place malthouse (TL 5357 3860) is a 16th century timber framed building converted to a malthouse around the end of the 1700s. Currently a Youth Hostel, surviving features include the ground floor louvered windows and a projecting hoist lucam.

Former Brewery, High St.
There was a brewery on the Hgh Street (TL 5364 3852 [ESMR No. 15030]). Much of the internal spatial plan has been destroyed by the subsequent use of the building as a garage. Of the brewery only the weather-boarded tower for the water tank and parts of the copper survive; a three-storey brick-built malthouse stands to the south. The garage is also of interest retaining an early twentieth century frontage with a glazed car show room and roadside petrol pumps; the words 'Raynham & Co. Ltd' stand prominently above the showroom.

Church Street Iron Foundry (TL 5388 3863).
The iron foundry is depicted within a cluster of 18th and 19th century buildings on the Ordnance Survey Third Edition map extract (1921, sheet 7); it can no longer be identified.

Church Street Iron Smithy
The iron smithy appears on the 3rd edition OS map (TL 5386 3860) facing the foundry. It has been demolished and built over.

Limekiln, Saffron Walden Castle
Evidence of a possible 19th century limekiln (TL 5392 3871 [ESMR No. 0412]) comprising a chalk filled pit and connecting flue or tunnel was recorded during excavations beside the keep wall. The structure is no longer visible.

Market Place Malthouse
Rectangular malting (TL 5390 3858) shown on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map extract (1887, sheet 9). Demolished and re-developed.

Smithy, Rose and Crown Walk
The 19th century smithy (TL 5395 3855) may survive having been converted into a shop. It retains no diagnostic features.

Smithy, Common Hill
Recorded on the Ordnance Survey Second Edition map extract (1897, sheet 9.1), the smithy (TL 5398 3850) can no longer be identified.

Hill Street Water Works
The Hill Street Water Works (TL 5388 3842) has been demolished and built over.

Central Arcade Malthouse
Three storey mid-19th century malting (TL 5374 3842 [ESMR No. 15041]) with small louvered windows on all three floors of the north facade. The building has been converted into a hall and the kiln demolished.

Gold Street Malthouse
17th-18th century timber framed malting (TL 5388 3832 [ESMR No. 15029]) to the rear of 23 Gold Street; two storeys with mansard gables and slate roof. Conversion into flats has resulted in the loss of any internal technological information.

Malthouse junction of High St. and Gold St.
One of the larger malt complexes in Saffron Walden (TL 5381 1381 [ESMR No. 447]); the site included a three floored mid-nineteenth century malthouse with conical kilns. The site has been cleared and developed.

Debden Rd. Maltkiln
Only a mid-nineteenth century brick-built kiln (TL 5382 3799 [ESMR No. 15042) survives on this otherwise cleared site. The structure is now in use as a dwelling.

Station Rd. Malthouse
The malthouse on Station Road (TL 5398 3812 [ESMR No. 15039]) has been demolished and re-developed.

Gasworks, Thaxted Rd.
Two brick-built buildings flank the roadside entrance to the works (TL 5440 3840 [ESMR No. 15089]).; the two-storey manager's house has a decorative plaster facade to the road with pilasters and an 1836 datestone. To the north stands a single storey structure which may have housed the retorts; truncated to the east the full height brick arches on the long walls have been blocked. Architectural embellishment to the road with the inscriptions 'GAS WORKS' and '1836'. No technological information is believed to survive and the site is now in use as a haulage yard.

Copthall Windmill, Mill Lane
The cornmill (TL 5448 3892) depicted on the Ordnance Survey First Edition map extract (sheet 9, 1877) had been abandoned and demolished by 1897. Buried footings and foundations of the structure may survive within the grounds of Mill House.

Union Workhouse, Radwinter Rd.
A classic early 19th century workhouse with central octagonal tower and four three storey wings (TL 5500 3860). Probably based on designs advocated by the Royal Commission between 1834 and 1837, the structure would have been fully enclosed by walls. Subsequently used as a hospital, the building is currently vacant.

Railway Station and Goods Yard
With the opening in 1865 of the Saffron Walden Railway (TL 5400 3800, ESMR No. 0372) a number of industrial activities became established around the sidings. These included goods sheds, cattle pens, a cement works, brass and iron foundry (subsequently converted to a malthouse [ESMR No. 15043]), saw mill and a steam-driven corn mill.

Many of these buildings have been demolished following recent residential development and only the station, the dismantled railway and cornmill now survive.

Reservoir, Mount Pleasant
The reservoir is first shown on the Ordnance Survey map extract of 1877 (sheet 9) a large brick-built water tower had been added 1913 (TL 5388 3766). Dominating the townscape the tower has blind and recessed arched windows with a datestone above the door carrying the inscription 'Borough of Saffron Walden Water Works 1913'.

Mount Pleasant Windmill
The windmill at mount Pleasant (TL 5419 3778) is first documented in 1777 (ESMR No. 0499). The windmill has been demolished, but buried foundations may survive within the grounds of a modern house.

Windmill
This windmill (TL 5430 3753) has been demolished and re-developed.

SUMMARY OF GENERAL IMPORTANCE OF THE TOWN

HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

The historic town of Saffron Walden is of major archaeological and historical importance. It is an example of a medium-sized market town, with clear examples of deliberate town planning. In the later medieval period it became the main centre of the saffron industry in England. The quality of its built environment is outstanding.

There was a small Saxon settlement, in the south-west quadrant of the present town around Abbey Lane. After the Norman Conquest Saffron Walden was granted to the de Mandevilles, becoming the centre of their Essex and Suffolk estates. They built a castle on the chalk peninsula between the two streams of the Slade (the King's Ditch and Madgate Slade). The castle was built to dominate the area and its plan determined the subsequent street layout. The inner bailey was oval in plan and contained the domestic and defensive buildings of the de Mandevilles, of which only the flint rubble core of the keep walls survives. The outer bailey was also ovoid in plan, fully enclosing the inner bailey and the original town. The church was built and two streets, Church Street and Castle Street, laid out within the outer bailey. In 1141 the de Mandevilles acquired the right to move the market which had been held at Newport to Saffron Walden. At that date a Benedictine priory, which became an Abbey in 1190, was built on the site of the later Audley End House. By the 13th century the town had passed from the de Mandevilles to the de Bohuns. In the early to mid 13th century a large town enclosure was laid out to the south and west of the outer bailey and the outer bailey ditch back-filled. The date of this work may correspond to the granting of a new charter in 1236. The town enclosure ditches, known as the Battle or Repell Ditches enclosed a total area of 20 hectares. Within this were laid out new streets, principally High Street and its back lane Gold Street, and a new market-place. Only the market area and the High Street were actually built-up by the end of the 14th century, the remainder being under agricultural use.
In the late medieval period Saffron Walden became the major English centre for the production of the saffron crocus which was used to produce dye (hence the town's name). It also played an important role in the East Anglian wool industry, with the keeping of sheep and manufacture of cloth. The magnificent parish church reflects the prosperity in the town in this period.

In the post-medieval period the economic emphasis of Saffron Walden changed, as the saffron crocus was replaced by other dye-stuffs and the woollen industry shifted elsewhere. The town became a major centre of the Essex malt industry in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. However, an 18th century map shows that Saffron Walden had still not expanded beyond its medieval limits. During the late 19th century the railway station to the south of the medieval town emerged as the centre of an important manufacturing area with the erection of goods sheds, maltings, a cement works, iron foundry and steam-driven corn mill.

SURVIVAL

The castle keep and the south-west corner of the town enclosure ditches are still extant. It is known that the depths of archaeological deposits varies from over 2m of medieval to post-medieval build-up to only cut features surviving. There has been a considerable amount of cellarage which has caused widespread disturbance along most street frontages. However it is postulated that many of the cellars are themselves medieval in date and as such are of archaeological importance. There has been some quarrying and landscaping within the town, but this is localised in date. The survival of cut features, particularly the larger examples such as the town enclosure ditch is good. Survival of the late medieval and post-medieval built environment is very good, this includes the street-pattern, the church, and domestic and commercial buildings. Waterlogged deposits are expected to be rare or absent in the town itself, except immediately adjacent to the River Slade (King's Ditch and Madgate Slade) and in the deepest features such as wells. The chalk bedrock and the chalky subsoil is alkaline in nature, and conducive to the preservation of calcareous materials (including bone). Current evidence shows that ceramic, glass, metal, building materials are also preserved.

There have been 54 excavations, evaluations and watching-briefs in Saffron Walden since 1876. The excavations and research undertaken in Saffron Walden between 1972 and 1980 have been published by Bassett (1982), this volume also included a discussion of the 1876 excavation of the Anglo-Saxon cemetery and the observations by Maynard in the late 19th and early 20th centuries and a re-interpretation of the work by Ravetz and Spencer. However, the work that has been undertaken since 1980 needs collating and publication. Saffron Walden is one of the best documented towns in Essex. It has very extensive series of all the main types of manorial records for the main manors in the parish dating to between the late 13th and the 19th centuries. A reasonable number of maps have survived for the town, though they are not very early with the layout of the town probably first adequately described in the three detailed maps available for the period 1750-8. There are numerous publications on the history of the town.

Saffron Walden is clearly a 'historic' town. It retains an outstanding collection of buildings dating from the late medieval to the post-medieval period, a magnificent parish church, the maze, the castle keep (this is however ruinous) and a portion of the town enclosure ditches. Its Saxon origins are however not visible. Access is good and there is ample parking. Saffron Walden Museum has a good display on the archaeology and history of Uttlesford District.

CURRENT PLANNING CONSTRAINTS

There are three Scheduled Ancient Monuments within the town:- the keep and inner bailey (SAM 20671), the town enclosure ditches (SAM 54) and the turf maze (SAM 25). Audley End House and Park (SAM 84) to the west of the town are also Scheduled. There are 324 Buildings listed as being of Special Architectural or Historical Interest, of these 5 are

Grade I, 27 Grade II* and 292 Grade II. Audley End Park is also a Registered Grade I park of Special Historic Interest, Bridge End Gardens is Grade II* and the turf-maze Grade II.

RESEARCH PRIORITIES

Saxon research priorities

The processes of change from the late Saxon to early medieval period has been highlighted as an important area of study at the national level (English Heritage, 1997) and again at regional level (Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming).

The immediate research priorities for the Saxon period are:-

- To establish the location, morphology and nature of the monument elements within the Saxon settlement, including the extent of the built-up area and the church.
- To examine the processes of change from the late Saxon to the Norman periods.

Medieval and post-medieval research priorities

The understanding of the development and function of the medieval and post-medieval market town and the testing of theories on social action, economy, politics etc. have been highlighted as an important area of study at the national level (English Heritage, 1997). The work undertaken within Saffron Walden can be used to address questions of demography, economy, social organisation and culture (Ayres in Brown and Glazebrook, forthcoming).

The immediate research priorities for the medieval period are:-

- The records of the remaining unpublished sites should be examined to assess their potential to further our understanding of the development of this important market centre. Emphasis should be placed on the possibility of collating and synthesising the work that has already been undertaken in order to address the wider issues of population, economy and social organisation and so that comparisons can be made with other towns.
- Although the medieval town plan is broadly understood, there are numerous details relating to the plan that require clarification, these include the location of the northern side of the town enclosure, the western end of the outer bailey, the role of the open spaces within the enclosed area, and the internal morphology of the inner bailey.
- The impact of both the saffron and wool industries on the archaeological record needs to be identified, in particular the processes of production and retail require examination.
- The relationship between the town and its hinterland requires further study. Firstly there is the relationship between the town and Audley End, both as an Abbey and as a great estate. Secondly there is the relationship between Saffron Walden and its early medieval competitor, Newport. Thirdly there is the relationship between the industries (saffron, wool and malting) which were based in the town and their agricultural supply base in the hinterland.
- The medieval ceramic assemblage is different to that of central Essex, as there are several variants of Hedingham ware including ‘late’ fine ware and the ‘fine’ coarse ware (also found at Castle Hedingham), and a possible Suffolk ware is also present. Further evidence of a north Essex ‘pottery zone’ should be looked for. For the post-medieval period the origins of the unprovenanced slipwares from the Market Row site should be investigated.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1: Documentary sources

Archive	Classmark	Number	Date	Description
B.L.	Add. MS.	6401, f. 218		Notes on possessions of Abbey.
E.R.O.	T/A	29		Transcript of Walden Abbey cartulary.
E.R.O.	T/A	10		Transcript of Borough records.
E.R.O.	T/A	117/1-6		Calendar of deeds.
B.L.	Add. MS.	5836, ff.55b, 196b.		Notes on alms-house, church.
B.L.	Add. MS.	5485, f. 64		Excerpts from register of abbey.
E.R.O.	D/B	2		Borough records.
E.R.O.	D/DBy		medieval & post-med.	Large collection of deeds.
E.R.O.	T/A	94/1-3; 108	c. 1225-1235	Grants by Hum. de Bohun to burgesses of freedom from reliefs and heriots.
E.R.O.	D/DBy	M98-110	1285-1773	Court rolls etc for manor of Brook Walden.
E.R.O.	D/DBy	M1-165	1285-1775	Manorial records; court rolls, books, papers, surveys, rentals, accounts etc of manors of Walden, Chipping Walden, Brook Walden, Walden Abbey and others manors.
E.R.O.	D/B	2	1286-1762	Deeds and leases in Borough records, mainly endowments of Edward VI almshouse. There are also deeds of Saffron Walden charities, 1497-1929.
E.R.O.	D/DBy	M1-44	1381-1775	Court rolls, books, fieldbooks, rentals of manor of Walden.
E.R.O.	T/A	63	1400	Survey of the manor of Walden.
E.R.O.	D/DBy	Q1	1409-10	Account roll of pittancer of Walden Abbey.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	45571, 54960-62	1410, 1527-54	Deeds.
P.R.O.	SC6	849/1-2	7-9 Hen. V	Accounts of lands of Joan de Bohun, Countess of Hereford.
P.R.O.	SC6	1117/2-5	7-9 Hen. V	Receiver's accounts, lands formerly of Joan de Bohun.
P.R.O.	SC6	42/820	9 Hen. V to 1 Hen. VI	Accounts.
P.R.O.	SC6	42/825	17-18 Hen. VI	Accounts.
P.R.O.	SC6	43/826-840	18 Hen. VI - 11 Edw. IV	Accounts.
P.R.O.	SC6	1093/15-17	31 Hen. VI - 8 Edw. IV	Receiver's accounts incl. Walden.
P.R.O.	SC6	1094/9-10	10-11 Edw. IV	Accounts incl. Walden.
P.R.O.	SC6	44/841-851	11 Edw. IV - 21 Edw. IV	Accounts.
P.R.O.	SC2	174/1	temp. Hen. VII	Court roll of Abbot of Walden (fragment).
P.R.O.	SC2	72/893	4-6 Hen. VII	List of estreats and rents of assize, including Walden.
P.R.O.	SC 11	202	Hen. VIII	Valor of Walden Abbey.
E.R.O.	T/A	94/18	1514	Grant of market.
E.R.O.	D/DBy	M32	1524	Rental with abuttals.
E.R.O.	D/DBy	M158	1584-91	Accounts of manor of Chipping Walden.
E.R.O.	T/A	327	1587-1792	Microfilms of Saffron Walden Borough records (accounts).
E.R.O.	D/DU	641	1589-1923	Manorial records of Ashdon Hall.
E.R.O.	D/DBy	M45-97	1591-1763	Court rolls, draft of court books, rentals, manor of Walden and Chipping Walden.
E.R.O.	D/DBy	M39	c. 1600	Field book. See also E.R.O. T/A 86.
E.R.O.	D/DAd	20	1601-60	Court papers.
E.R.O.	D/DHt	M183	c. 1603	Detailed survey of manor of Walden.

E.R.O.	T/A	470/4; 599	1623-1891	Parish records, minutes and accounts, ordinances.
E.R.O.	T/A	117	1631-33	Index of Borough archives including transcript of survey, 1631-33.
E.R.O.	T/A	419	1657-1900	Saffron Walden Borough Quarter-sessions.
E.R.O.	T/A	419, 155	1657-1900	Borough quarter sessions records.
E.R.O.	D/DAd	1-45	1660-1894	Court rolls, books, papers of manors of Walden and Brooke Walden.
E.R.O.	T/A	94/7-12	1664-1779	Oaths of freemen etc., including part of a plan showing positions of market place and almshouses.
P.R.O.	MPE	366	1666	House, gardens, parks and lands at Audely End as far as Saffron Walden. Buildings in perspective.Scale: 12 perches to 1 inch.
E.R.O.	T/M	172	1666	Estate map of Audley end, showing house and church in rough perspective.Scale: 21.3 in. to 1 m.
E.R.O.	D/DAd	44	c. 1750	Survey.
E.R.O.	D/DBy	P1	c. 1750	Estate map of Saffron walden including a drawing of the town.Scale: 75ft. to 1 in.
E.R.O.	T/M	123-4	1758	Estate map of Saffron Walden and Gt. Chesterford showing town in detail and block plan of Audley End. Has a book of reference: E.R.O. D/DAd 44.Scale: ????
E.R.O.	T/M	90	1758	Detailed estate map of town of Saffron Walden showing whole of town centre; street-names; many buildings.Scale: 80 in. to 1 m.
B.L.	Add. MS.	36360, 36362, 36401, 36431, 36433.	1818	Include some drawings of Saffron Walden. See catalogue for folio numbers.
B.L.	Add. MS.	42004, f. 11	1826-31	Drawing of church.
E.R.O.	T/M	141	1828	Estate map of Saffron Walden and manors of Chipping Walden and Brook Walden showing whole parish including town with buildings drawn in block plan.Scale: 20 in. to 1 m.
E.R.O.	D/DU	205/156	1838	Estate map of 6 a. in Saffron Walden town at junction of Audley Road and South Road.Scale: 80 in. to 1 m.
E.R.O.	D/CT	378	1843	Tithe map. Excludes centre of town but shows Castle and museum.Scale: 10 in. to 1 m.
B.L.	Add. MS.	37339, ff. 26b, 49b-52, 90b	1843	Architectural drawings.
E.R.O.	D/DQy	25	c. 1850	Estate map of Saffron Walden town; names of strrets, owners, buidlings in block plan. Draft.Scale: 80 in. to 1 m.
E.R.O.	D/DQy	69	c. 1865	Estate map of Audley End. Shows railway.Scale: 11.4 in. to 1 m.
B.L.	Add. MS.	42019, f. 81	19th cent.	Drawing of Audley End house.
B.L.	Add. Ch.	37723, f. 4	1901	Plan of earthworks at Ring Hill near Saffron Walden.
E.R.O.			up to 1974	Saffron Walden Borough records.

APPENDIX 2: Listed buildings

Serial No.	Date	Street	No.	Name	Building Type	GV	Grade	Material
669-1/1/356		Bridge End Gardens		Kitchen Garden Wall	Wall	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/125		Church Street	39			Y	II	
669-1/1/28		Freshwell Street		The Corner House		Y	II*	
669-1/1/200		George Street	1			Y	II	
669-1/1/281		Market Hill	2			N	II	
669-1/1/127		Market Place				Y	II	
669-1/1/247		Mercers Row	4			Y	II	
669-1/1/305	12	Museum Street		Walden Castle	Tower Keep	N	I	Flint, mortar
669-1/1/401	13	Saint Mary's Churchyard		Church Of St Mary The Virgin	Parish Church	Y	II	Ashlar, flint, field stones
669-1/1/110	14	Church Street	25, 27		House	Y	I	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/113	14	Church Street	29, 31		Shop	Y	I	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/177	14	High Street	4		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/279	14	Market Hill	17		Shop	Y	I	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/40	15	Bridge Street		Eight Bells Inn	Inn	Y	II*	Timber framed,plastered
669-1/1/34	15	Bridge Street	31		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/32	15	Bridge Street	27, 29		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/23	15	Bridge Street	5, 7		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/31	15	Bridge Street	24, 26		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/28	15	Bridge Street	15	Bridge House	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/78	15	Castle Street	55		Inn	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, Flint, brick
669-1/1/73	15	Castle Street	45, 47		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/55	15	Castle Street	11		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/75	15	Castle Street	49, 51		Wealden house	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/95	15	Church Path	1		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/100	15	Church Street	9	Sparrows Charity	House	N	II*	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/109	15	Church Street	24		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/99	15	Church Street	6A		House	Y	II	Timber framed, Brick
669-1/1/146	15	Freshwell Street	1		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/156	15	Freshwell Street		Outbuildings	Outbuilding	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Weatherboard, brick
669-1/1/196	15	High Street	32	Cross Keys Hotel	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, Rendered [part]
669-1/1/189	15	High Street	19		House	Y	II	Timber framed, Brick
669-1/1/175	15	High Street	2	The Close	House	Y	II	Timber framed, Part rendered
669-1/1/190	15	High Street	20	Army & Navy Stores [Part]	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed
669-1/1/247	15	King Street	13		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/249	15	King Street	17, 19, 21		Hall house	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered

669-1/1/271	15	Market Hill	4		Shop	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/292	15	Market Street	1		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/302	15	Museum Street	11, 13, 15		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/309	15	Myddylton Place	6		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/308	15/16	Myddylton Place	5		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
669-1/1/220	Med.	High Street	77, 77a		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/33	16	Bridge Street	28		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/20	16	Bridge Street	1, 3	Youth Hostel [No 1 - Myddlton Place]	House	Y	I	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/27	16	Bridge Street	12		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/35	16	Bridge Street	32		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/36	16	Bridge Street	33	Bridge End Cottage	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/25	16	Bridge Street	8		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, Brick
669-1/1/67	16	Castle Street	36, 36A, 38		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/49	16	Castle Street	4		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/50	16	Castle Street	4A	Stable Cottage	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/53	16	Castle Street	10, 12, 14		Terrace	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/57	16	Castle Street	15		House	Y	II	Timber framed
669-1/1/59	16	Castle Street	17, 19		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/82	16	Castle Street	61, 63		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/62	16	Castle Street	26, 28		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/71	16	Castle Street	41, 43		House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/72	16	Castle Street	42, 44		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/74	16	Castle Street	46, 48		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered Brick
669-1/1/76	16	Castle Street	50		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/81	16	Castle Street	59		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/85	16	Castle Street	71		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/86	16	Castle Street	73, 75		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/61	16	Castle Street	20, 22, 24		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/96	16	Church Path	2, 4		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/98	16	Church Street		Outbuilding	Outbuilding	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/101	16	Church Street	14, 16, 18		House	Y	II	Timber framed, brick
669-1/1/111	16	Church Street	26		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/112	16	Church Street	26A, 28		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered

669-1/1/114	16	Church Street	30, 32		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/108	16	Church Street	23	Cromwell House	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/119	16	Churchyard		Vergers Cottage And Parish Room	House	Y	II	Timber framed, stone, brick
669-1/1/120	16	Common Hill	3	The Priory	House	N	II*	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/128	16	Cross Street	2, 4		Office	Y	II	Gault brick, Timber framed
669-1/2/139	16	East Street	39	Waggon & Horses Public House	Public house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Flint cobbles, brick
669-1/1/149	16	Freshwell Street	8		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Flint panel & brick
669-1/1/145	16	Freshwell Street		Garden Wall Of Walden Place	Wall	Y	II	Brick, flint cobble
669-1/1/155	16	Freshwell Street		Freshwell House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered,, Brick
669-1/1/154	16	Freshwell Street	22	Fearns	House	Y	II	Timber framed, Brick
669-1/1/148	16	Freshwell Street	3, 5		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/150	16	Freshwell Street	9, 11, 13		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/157	16	George Street	17, 17A		House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/160	16	Gold Street	13		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/169	16	Gold Street	40		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/167	16	Gold Street	34, 36, 38		Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/166	16	Gold Street	30, 32		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/159	16	Gold Street	6, 6A	Dolphin House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered Brick
669-1/1/192	16	High Street	23, 23A		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/191	16	High Street	21		Shop	Y	II*	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/194	16	High Street	25	Radio Supplies	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/188	16	High Street	18	Army And Navy Stores [Part]	Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/195	16	High Street	27, 29		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/201	16	High Street	44, 46		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/205	16	High Street	56, 58, 60	Goddards Elcectrial	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/210	16	High Street	65, 65A, 65B		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, Stoccoed
669-1/1/211	16	High Street	67		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered [part] Stuccoed brickwork [part]
669-1/1/214	16	High Street		Outbuilding	Outbuilding	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, Boarded
669-1/1/219	16	High Street	76A		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/183	16	High Street	10	The Saffron Hotel [Part]	Hotel	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/251	16	King Street	20A, 22		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick

669-1/1/246	16	King Street	9, 11		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/248	16	King Street	13A, 15		Shop	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/255	16	King Street	34		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/252	16	King Street		Carriageway To Alley	Carriageway	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/253	16	King Street	26		House	Y	II	Timber framed, Brick
669-1/1/260	16	London Road	2, 4		House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/272	16	Market Hill	5, 7		House	Y	II	Timber framed, Brick
669-1/1/275	16	Market Hill	9, 11		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/274	16	Market Hill	8, 10	Kings Arms Public House	Public house	Y	II	Timber framed,, Brick
669-1/1/276	16	Market Hill	12, 14		Shop	Y	II*	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/282	16	Market Place	9		Office	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/311	16	Myddylton Place		Myddylton House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, gault bric
669-1/1/121	16/19	Common Hill		Gazebo And Wall	Garden wall	N	II	Flint cobbles, Brick
669-1/1/37	17	Bridge Street		Barn	Barn	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboard, Brick
669-1/1/47	17	Castle Street	1, 3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/77	17	Castle Street	54, 54A		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/63	17	Castle Street	27	St Vincets	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/80	17	Castle Street	58, 60, 64		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/66	17	Castle Street	35	Walsingham House	Grammar school	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/83	17	Castle Street	65, 67, 69		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/56	17	Castle Street	13		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/104	17	Church Street		Garden House	Garden house	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/97	17	Church Street	6		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/126	17	Common Hill		Wall	Wall	N	II	Random bond brick
669-1/1/125	17	Common Hill	10	Cromwell Lodge	House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/122	17	Common Hill	4, 5		House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/124	17	Common Hill	9		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Ashlar lining
669-1/1/152	17	Freshwell Street	15		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/158	17	George Street	4		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/170	17	Gold Street	42, 44, 46		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/171	17	Gold Street	48-58 [Even]		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/277	17	High Street		Boundary Wall & Gate	Boundary wall	Y	II	Brick

669-1/1/239	17	Hill Street	25, 25a		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/254	17	King Street	28, 30, 32		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/257	17	Little Walden Road	2		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/270	17	Market Hill	1, 3a, 3b		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Stuccoed brick
669-1/1/296	17	Mercers Row	1		Shop	N	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/310	17	Myddylton Place	7		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/312	17	Myddylton Place		Garages To Myddylton House	Outbuilding	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/165	17/18	Gold Street	29, 33		Terraced house	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/318	17?	Park Lane	9, 11		House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/18	18	Audley Road		Baptist Church Hall	Chapel	N	II	Flemish bond brick,
669-1/1/359	18	Bridge End Gardens		Wall	Wall	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/29	18	Bridge Street	19, 21		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Ashlar lining
669-1/1/38	18	Bridge Street		Barn	Barn	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboard, Brick plinth
669-1/1/30	18	Bridge Street	23, 25		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Ashlar lining
669-1/1/26	18	Bridge Street	9, 11		House	Y	II	Timber framed, Brick
669-1/2/46	18	Castle Hill		Castle Hill House	House	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/90	18	Castle Street		Church Of Our Lady Of Compassion	Stable	N	II	Timberframed,weatherboard,Rendered plinth, brick
669-1/1/70	18	Castle Street	40		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick, flint cobbling
669-1/1/65	18	Castle Street	30, 32, 34		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick, rendered brick
669-1/1/64	18	Castle Street	29, 31, 33		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Ashlar lining, brick plinth
669-1/1/60	18	Castle Street	18	The Old Rectory Surgery	House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/51	18	Castle Street	5, 7		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick, weatherboard
669-1/1/48	18	Castle Street	2	Trinity House	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/3/133	18	Debden Road		Barn & Stable	Barn	Y	II	Timberframed,plastered,weatherboard brick
669-1/1/164	18	Gold Street	23, 25, 27		House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/197	18	High Street	37	General Post Office	House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/202	18	High Street	47		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/213	18	High Street	72		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick, Timber framed
669-1/1/200	18	High Street	42		Shop	Y	II	Flemish bond brick

669-1/1/198	18	High Street	38		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/216	18	High Street	74	St Kilda	House	Y	II	Timber framed, ashlar rendered, Rendered, brick
669-1/1/206	18	High Street	57		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/179	18	High Street	5	Garden Wall	Garden wall	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/207	18	High Street	59		House	Y	II	Timber framed, Brick
669-1/1/182	18	High Street	8	The Saffron Hotel [Part]	Hotel	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered,, Plaster
669-1/1/240	18	Hill Street	27		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/238	18	Hill Street		Garden Wall Of Jubilee Gardens	Garden wall	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/233	18	Hill Street	5	Jubilee House	House	Y	II*	Brick
669-1/1/242	18	Hill Street		Sullivan House	Baptist chapel	N	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/250	18	King Street	18, 20		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/283	18	Market Place	10	Midland Bank	House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/280	18	Market Place	1, 2	Town Hall	Town hall	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/281	18	Market Place	6		Department store	N	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/291	18	Market Row	14, 16		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/299	18	Museum Street	3, 5	Conservative Club	House	Y	II	Brick, timber framed
669-1/1/301	18	Museum Street	8, 10		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/300	18	Museum Street	7, 9		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/314	18	Myddylton Place		Wall	Wall	Y	II	Brick, flint, erratic cobbles
669-1/1/313	18	Myddylton Place		Walden Place	House	Y	II	Brick, stucco dressing
669-1/1/5	19	Abbey Lane		King Edward VI Almshouses	Almshouse	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/6	19	Abbey Lane		King Edward VI Almshouses	Almshouse	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/10	19	Abbey Lane		Wall	Wall	N	II	Brick, flints,
669-1/1/9	19	Abbey Lane		Walden Lodge	House	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/2	19	Abbey Lane	4-8 Consecutive		House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/8	19	Abbey Lane		United Reformed Church	Chapel	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/1	19	Abbey Lane	2, 3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/7	19	Abbey Lane		King Edward Vi Almshouses	Almshouse	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/15	19	Audley Road	49	Gates To Former Elm Grove	Gate	N	II	Wrought iron
669-1/2/14	19	Audley Road	36	Reed Lodge & Front Wall & Railings	House	N	II	Brick, Thatched roof
669-1/1/17	19	Audley Road	55		House	N	II	Brick
669-1/2/13	19	Audley Road	34	Falcon Grove	House	N	II	Stuccoed brick
669-1/1/16	19	Audley Road	51	Audley Cottage	House	N	II	Brick
669-1/3/19	19	Borough Lane	1, 3		House	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/357	19	Bridge End Gardens		Pavilion	Pavilion	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/354	19	Bridge End Gardens		Gates And Steps	Gate	Y	II	Iron, stone
669-1/1/355	19	Bridge End		Gates	Gate	Y	II	Iron, brick

		Gardens						
669-1/1/358	19	Bridge End Gardens		Summerhouse	Pavilion	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/41	19	Bridge Street		Swan Lodge	House	Y	II	Flint cobble, bric
669-1/1/21	19	Bridge Street	2, 2a		House	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/39	19	Bridge Street		Bridge End Farmhouse	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick, ashlar lining
669-1/1/22	19	Bridge Street	4		House	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/42	19	Bridge Street		Wall To Swan Lodge	Wall	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/91	19	Castle Street	1-4 consec.	Bellingham Building	Almshouse	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/79	19	Castle Street	56		House	Y	II	Brick, cobbles
669-1/1/88	19	Castle Street		Methodist Church	Church	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/87	19	Castle Street	109		House	Y	II	Brick, rendered, Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/84	19	Castle Street	66-72 [Even]		House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/52	19	Castle Street	8		House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/58	19	Castle Street	16		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Ashlar lining, brick plinth
669-1/1/68	19	Castle Street	37		Almshouse	Y	II	Brick, rendered
669-1/1/69	19	Castle Street	39		Almshouse	Y	II	Brick, rendered
669-1/1/89	19	Castle Street		Prospect House	House	N	II	Brick, rendered
669-1/1/118	19	Church Street		Wall To Walden Castle	Boundary wall	Y	II	Flint, brick
669-1/1/115	19	Church Street	33	The Grange & Garden Wall To Church Street	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick, stone
669-1/1/105	19	Church Street		Garden Wall	Garden wall	N	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/102	19	Church Street	15		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick, stuccoed
669-1/1/103	19	Church Street	17		House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/106	19	Church Street	19, 21	Ashcroft Court	House	Y	II*	Timber framed, Gault brick
669-1/1/379	19	Church Street	2, 3	Johnsons Yard	House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/107	19	Church Street	20		House	Y	II	Gault brick, stocco, Red brick
669-1/1/378	19	Church Street	1	Johnsons Yard	House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/117	19	Church Street	35, 37		House	Y	II	Gault brick, stucco
669-1/1/116	19	Church Street	34, 36		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, Brick
669-1/1/123	19	Common Hill	7		House	Y	II	Gault brick
669-1/1/129	19	Cross Street	6		House	Y	II	Gault brick
669-1/1/127	19	Cross Street	1, 3		House	Y	II	Gault brick, stucco
669-1/1/130	19	Debden Road	1-9 [odd]		Terraced house	N	II	Brick
669-1/2/137	19	East Street	12		House	N	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick

								plinth
669-1/2/138	19	East Street	17-37 [Odd]		Terraced house	Y	II	Flint cobbles & erratics, Brick
669-1/2/140	19	East Street	1, 2, 3	Boys British School	School	Y	II	Gault brick
669-1/2/141	19	East Street		Police Station, Area, Railings, Gateway & Wall	Police station	N	II	English bond brick, Timber framing & plaster
669-1/2/136	19	East Street	11		House	N	II	Gault brick
669-1/1/142	19	Elm Grove		The Folly		N	II	Brick, flint cobble
669-1/2/143	19	Fairycroft Road	8-22 [Even]		Terraced house	N	II	Gault brick
669-1/2/360	19	Farmadine		Farmadine House	House	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/147	19	Freshwell Street	2, 4, 6		Terraced house	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/153	19	Freshwell Street	19, 19a, 21, 21a		Almshouse	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/162	19	Gold Street	21		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/168	19	Gold Street	35-49 [Odd]		Terraced house	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/172	19	Gold Street	62		Workshop	N	II	Timber framed, weatherboard, Brick
669-1/1/161	19	Gold Street	14-22 [Even]		Terraced house	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/218	19	High Street	76		House	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, Flemish bond brickwork
669-1/1/231	19	High Street		Dance School, Former Maltings	Maltings	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/176	19	High Street	3	Norfolk House & Attached Wall To South	House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/222	19	High Street	76		House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/223	19	High Street	81		House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/178	19	High Street	5		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/228	19	High Street		Lamp Post	Lamp post	N	II	Cast iron
669-1/1/224	19	High Street	96	Duke Of York Public House	Public house	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/225	19	High Street		Abbey House + 2 Rear Ranges Of Former Outbuilding	Office	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/215	19	High Street	73		House	Y	II	Stucco, brick, Block
669-1/1/199	19	High Street	40		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/212	19	High Street	71		Villa	Y	II	Flemish bond brick, Stocco dressings
669-1/1/209	19	High Street	62		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/208	19	High Street	61, 63		Villa	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/226	19	High Street		Arch	Arch	Y	II	Stucco
669-1/1/221	19	High Street	78,		House	Y	II	Flemish bond brick

			80, 82					
669-1/1/203	19	High Street	53		House	Y	II*	Stuccoed brickwork, Brick
669-1/1/180	19	High Street	7		House	Y	II	Brick, ashlared stocco front
669-1/1/193	19	High Street	24, 24a		Office	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/217	19	High Street	75	Hill House	House	Y	II	Ashlar, stuccoed brickwork
669-1/1/187	19	High Street	17		Shop	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered, Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/186	19	High Street	16	Cambridge House	Register office	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/185	19	High Street	14		Shop	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/184	19	High Street	12	The Saffron Hotel [Part]	Hotel	Y	II	Timber framed, rendered
669-1/1/181	19	High Street	7a, 9		House	Y	II	Timber framed, weatherboarded, Brick
669-1/1/204	19	High Street	55	Comrades Club	House	Y	II	Stucco
669-1/1/232	19	Hill Street	1, 3		Office	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/234	19	Hill Street	12		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/235	19	Hill Street	13		Shop	Y	II	Rendered brick
669-1/1/236	19	Hill Street	14		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Brick
669-1/1/237	19	Hill Street	15		House	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/238	19	Hill Street	17, 19		Terraced house	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/244	19	King Street			Shop	Y	II	Stucco
669-1/1/243	19	King Street	2	Public Library	Literary and scientific institute	Y	II	Stuccoed & ashlar lined
669-1/1/245	19	King Street	6		Shop	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/256	19	Lime Tree Passage		Lime Tree Court	House	N	II	Brick, Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/259	19	Little Walden Road		The Victory Public House	Public house	Y	II	Brick, rendered
669-1/1/261	19	London Road	3	Linden Lodge And Garden Wall	House	N	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/3/266	19	London Road	15		Villa	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/262	19	London Road	5		House	N	II	Stucco
669-1/1/263	19	London Road	7		House	N	II	Stucco
669-1/3/264	19	London Road	13	Ivy Lodge	Villa	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/265	19	London Road	14		House	N	II	Brick
669-1/3/269	19	London Road		The Old Chapel	Chapel	N	II	Brick
669-1/3/268	19	London Road		Old Saffron Walden Hospital	Hospital	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/267	19	London Road	24, 26, 28		Terraced house	N	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/273	19	Market Hill	6		House	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/277	19	Market Hill	13		Commercial	Y	II	Gault brick
669-1/1/278	19	Market Hill	15		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Gault brick
669-1/1/286	19	Market Place		Library, Former Corn Exchange	Corn	Y	II	Brick, rendered, Ashlar lining

					Exchange			
669-1/1/285	19	Market Place		Drinking Fountain	Drinking fountain	Y	II	Stone
669-1/1/284	19	Market Place		Barclays Bank	Bank (financial)	Y	II*	Brick
669-1/1/290	19	Market Row	13		House	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/289	19	Market Row	9		House	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/288	19	Market Row	8		House	N	II	Gault brick
669-1/1/294	19	Market Street	3		Shop	Y	II	Stucco brick
669-1/1/295	19	Market Street	4	White Horse Inn	Public house	Y	II	Brick, weatherboard, Timber framed
669-1/1/293	19	Market Street	2		House	Y	II	Stuccoed brick, ashlar lining
669-1/3/297	19	Mount Pleasant	9, 10		Semi-detached house	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/304	19	Museum Street		Saffron Walden Museum	Assembly rooms	N	II	Irregular flemish bond brick
669-1/1/298	19	Museum Street	2, 4, 6		House	Y	II	Gault brick
669-1/1/303	19	Museum Street	17			Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/307	19	Museum Yard	3		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered, Flint, brick
669-1/1/306	19	Museum Yard	1, 2		House	Y	II	Timber framed, plastered
669-1/1/315	19	Park Lane	1		House	N	II	Gault brick
669-1/1/316	19	Park Lane		Summer House & Garden Wall	Summerhouse	Y	II	Brick
669-1/1/319	19	Park Lane	1, 1a, 9, 9a	Primes Close	House	N	II	Brick
669-1/2/322	19	Radwinter Road	28	Peace Lodge	House	N	II	Ragstone, ashlar dressing
669-1/2/324	19	Radwinter Road		Saffron Walden Community Hospital	Workhouse	N	II	Stockbrick
669-1/2/323	19	Radwinter Road		Cemetery Railings And Gates	Railings	N	II	Wrought iron, cast iron, Ragstone, ashlar dressing
669-1/2/321	19	Radwinter Road		Cemetery Chapel	Cemetery chapel	N	II	Ragstone, ashlar dressing
669-1/1/405	19	Saint Mary's Churchyard		Wall With Reset Tombstones	Wall	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/402	19	Saint Mary's Churchyard		Pair Of Chest Tombs	Chest tomb	Y	II	Portland stone, Oolitic stone
669-1/1/403	19	Saint Mary's Churchyard		Pair Of Chest Tombs	Chest tomb	Y	II	Portland stone
669-1/1/404	19	Saint Mary's Churchyard		Wall With Reset Tombstones	Wall	Y	II	Flemish bond brick
669-1/1/400	19	Saint Mary's Churchyard		Chest Tomb-Hannah Archer	Chest tomb	Y	II	
669-1/2/144	19	South Road	1-16	Alpha Place	Terraced	N	II	Gault brick

			conse c.		house			
669-1/2/327	19	Thaxted Road		Gas Works	Storehouse	N	II	Brick, stuccoed
669-1/3/328	19	Windmill Hill		The Vineyard	House	N	II	Brick
669-1/3/135	20	Debden Road		Water Tower	Water tower	N	II	Brick
669-1/1/229	20	High Street		Telephone Box	Telephone box	Y	II	Cast iron
669-1/1/230	20	High Street		War Memorial	War memorial	N	II	Portland stone
669-1/1/287	20	Market Place		Telephone Kiosk	Telephone booth	Y	II	Cast iron

APPENDIX 3: Urban components list

ID	DESCRIPTION
SAXON	
331	THE SETTLEMENT
342	THE CEMETERY
343	THE CHURCH
MEDIEVAL	
344	THE KEEP
345	THE INNER BAILEY
346	THE OUTER BAILEY
347	12TH - EARLY 13TH CENTURY BUILT-UP AREA
348	ST MARY'S CHURCH
349	1141 MARKET
350	TOWN ENCLOSURE
351	BUILT-UP AREA
352	STREET-PATTERN
353	MARKET-PLACE
354	TOLLHOUSE
355	GUILD HALL
356	MILL
442	CUCKING-STOOL POND
444	INFILLED MARKET-PLACE
445	SHOPS
446	WEALDEN TYPE BUILDINGS
447	MOOT HALL
448	PUBLIC BUILDING
POST-MEDIEVAL	
357	BUILT-UP AREA
358	THE MARKET-PLACE
359	THE CASTLE
360	THE PARISH CHURCH
361	THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
362	THE BAPTIST CHURCH
363	THE FRIENDS MEETING HOUSE
364	ALMSHOUSES
365	THE MOOT HALL
366	THE COCK-PIT
367	THE COMMON AND MAZE
368	BRIDGE END GARDENS
369	EIGHT BELLS PUBLIC HOUSE MALTINGS
370	MYDDLETON PLACE MALTHOUSE
371	FORMER BREWERY, HIGH ST.
372	CHURCH STREET IRON FOUNDRY
373	CHURCH STREET IRON SMITHY
374	LIMEKILN
375	MARKET PLACE MALTHOUSE
376	SMITHY, ROSE AND CROWN WALK
377	SMITHY, COMMON HILL
378	HILL STRETT WATER WORKS
379	CENTRAL ARCADE MALTHOUSE
380	GOLD STREET MALTHOUSE
381	MALTHOUSE, HIGH STREET/GOLD STREET
382	DEBDEN ROAD MALTKILN
383	STATION ROAD MALTHOUSE
384	GASWORKS, THAXTED ROAD
385	COPTHALL WINDMILL, MILL LANE
386	UNION WORKHOUSE, RADWINTER ROAD
387	RAILWAY STATION AND GOODS YARD
388	RESERVOIR, MOUNT PLEASANT
389	MOUNT PLEASANT WINDMILL
390	WINDMILL
443	THE POUND